



**WATH-UPON-DEARNE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**THE HEALTH OF
WATH-upon-DEARNE
1967**

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WATH-UPON-DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members as at 31st December, 1967

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor W. Cutts (C.A.) J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

Councillor P. Hardy, L.C.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:

Councillor Mrs. E. Hardwick

Councillors:

E. Brown	C. A. Kelly
E. Cooper	M. Little
J. W. Espley	C. Naylor
Mrs. C. M. Hill	H. Norton
G. H. Hill	D. Turner
R. J. Hughes	Mrs. E. Walton

Medical Officer of Health:

D. J. Cusiter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. W. Wilkinson, F.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B.

P R E F A C E

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Wath-upon-Dearne.

To the Chairman and Members of
Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :

I include in this annual report of the health of your district details of the County Council health and school health services.

The population showed a natural increase of 126, but the Registrar General's estimate of the resident population for mid-1967 was 30 less than for mid-1966.

There were no maternal deaths in the district. 5 infant deaths were recorded from a total of 296 live births, 3 of which were due to prematurity. All five infants died in hospital. The infant mortality rate (deaths under one year of age per thousand live births) was 16·9 which compares very favourably with a West Riding rate of 19·2 and the rate for England and Wales of 18·3. The rate for health division No. 26 as a whole was 25·9.

The corrected birth rate of 18·0 was slightly higher than that recorded for 1966. The West Riding rate is 18·2.

The corrected death rate was 13·3 (West Riding 12·0) and was slightly lower than the rate for the previous year.

The total deaths were 170 of which 66 were due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 30 to cancer in various sites, 21 to respiratory diseases and 37 to vascular lesions of the nervous system. These correspond to rates of 4·31 (West Riding 4·26); 2·03 (West Riding 2·08); 1·37 (West Riding 1·30); and 1·76 (West Riding 1·73).

There were no deaths from tuberculosis or from infectious diseases.

16 illegitimate births were registered compared with 10 for the previous year, with no deaths. 5·4% of all births were illegitimate, compared with 3·5% in 1966.

Mr. W. W. Wilkinson, Chief Public Health Inspector, in sections C, D and E of this report has drawn attention to the fact that the sewage works are inadequate and consulting engineers are advising on reconstruction. The district was

visited on several occasions by groups of itinerant caravan dwellers—complaints were received from adjacent property and factory owners about their way of life which makes them difficult neighbours.

Mr. Wilkinson in noting the great concern about one council house infected with bed bugs recalls that thirty or forty years ago such infestations were common place.

In a comprehensive review of progress in smoke control, Mr. Wilkinson points out that 26% of properties, 1,443 in total, are now smokeless and that 31% of the area of the district is within smoke control areas. This is a praiseworthy effort for a predominantly mining area, and the choice of sunbrite in adequately installed appliances of a closed stove type has made the use of a local fuel not only possible but economically very attractive.

Progress in the Sandymount Road improvement area has been disappointing owing to the reluctance of owners to carry out improvements to their property. Mining subsidence in the Oak Road, Burman Road, Fitzwilliam Street and Chapel Street areas continues and many families were temporarily rehoused in caravans at a licensed site whilst repairs were put in hand. There are still some 390 houses considered to be unfit in respect of which no representation has as yet been made, but there are no cases of severe overcrowding in the area.

Mr. Wilkinson and his staff have kept a vigilant eye on the slaughterhouse and all carcasses have been inspected. Tuberculosis was only found in one carcase from a total of 2,433 cattle and calves slaughtered. 950 sheep were also slaughtered and one pig.

The approximate weight of the food condemned at the slaughterhouse was 7 tons 1 cwt.

Modern household refuse is bulky and presents problems in satisfactory collection and disposal, and the Chief Public Health Inspector has advised the council in these matters.

I wish to record my thanks to Mr. W. W. Wilkinson the Public Health Inspector for his work and co-operation during the year and also to the members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support. My thanks are also due to the staff of the Divisional Health Office for their help in the preparation of this report.

I remain, Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER, Medical Officer of Health.

Divisional Public Health Office,
Dunford House, Wath-upon-Dearne, Rotherham.
Tel. No. Wath-upon-Dearne 2251/2.

SECTION "A"

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(a) General Statistics

Area (in acres)	2,665
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population for Mid-1967	15,300
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1967	5,259
Population density (persons per house) ...	2.7
House density (houses per acre)	1.9
Rateable value	£624,521
Net product of 1d. rate	£2,396

(b) Physical and Social Conditions

There was a decrease of 30 in the resident population compared with 1966, according to the Registrar General's estimate. The natural increase of population, i.e. excess of births over deaths was 126.

The number of dwelling houses at the end of the year was two fewer than at 31st December, 1966. Forty-four houses were demolished, 11 of which were owned by the council. Private enterprise completed 22 new houses in 1967 and 20 were completed by the local authority.

The main employment in the area is provided by the coal industry, electric domestic equipment, glass containers, stove and grate manufacture. Over 400 women travel daily by organised transport to employment in the West Riding textile industry, food canning at Sheffield and Confectionery in Rotherham.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births :

	Males	Females	Total
Total	158	138	296
Legitimate	152	128	280
Illegitimate	6	10	16
Live Birth Rate (uncorrected) per 1,000 population ... ..	...	...	19.3
Live Birth Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population ... ..	...	...	18.0
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births ... ..	...	...	5.4%

Still-births :

	Males	Females	Total
Total	5	2	7
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	23·1
	Males	Females	Total
Total Live and Still-births ...	163	140	303

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :

	Males	Females	Total
Total	3	2	5
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	16·9
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	18·0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	0·00
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	13·5
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	6·8
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	29·7

Maternal mortality, including abortion :

Number of deaths ... ..	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	...	0·00
Total Deaths	...	...	170
Death Rate (uncorrected)	...	...	11·1
Death Rate (corrected)	...	...	13·3
Natural increase of population	...	...	126

Causes of Death at different periods of life during 1967 in the Urban District of Wath-upon-Dearne
General Register Office, Somerset House, Strand, W.C.2.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages.	Under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach.	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	5	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
18. Coronary Disease, Angina.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
20. Other heart disease.	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	5
21. Other Circulatory Disease	F	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	5	3
23. Pneumonia	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4
	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Causes of Death at different periods of life during 1967 in the Urban District of Wath-upon-Dearne
General Register Office, Somerset House, Strand, W.C.2.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages.	Under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
24. Bronchitis.....	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	—	—	4
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	M	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
	F	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	M	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents.	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
35. Suicide.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all causes.	M	99	3	—	3	2	3	8	24	27	—	29	
	F	71	1	1	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	40	

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age 1967

No.	Date of death	Cause of death	Age	Birth Weight	Died	Dom. or Inst. birth
1	28.1.67	Bronchopneumonia	2 weeks	8 8	St. Helens Hospital, Barnsley	Dom.
2	11.2.67	1a Pulmonary atelectasis	18 hours	2 8	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.	Dom.
3	30.7.67	1a Sub arachnoid haemorrhage b Prematurity 11 Pulmonary oedema	2 weeks	5 1	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
4	8.10.67	1a Acute pyogenic meningitis	7 weeks	6 15	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
5	15.12.67	1a Prematurity b Respiratory failure	1 day	3 5	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.

Wath-upon-Dearne 1967

	Wath-upon- Dearne Urban District 1967	Div. 26 1967	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administra- tive County	England and Wales
Population	15,300	109,990	1,246,110	1,753,770	*
Live Births (Crude)	19.3	18.2	17.9	18.0	
Live Births (Corrected)	18.0		18.2	18.2	17.2
Death Rate—All causes Crude	11.1	10.7	11.8	11.2	
Death Rate—All causes Corrected	13.3		12.3	12.0	11.2
Infective and Parasitic Diseases—excluding Tuberculosis, but including Syphilis and other V.D.	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	*
Tuberculosis:—					
Respiratory	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04
Other Forms	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
All Forms	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer	2.03	1.95	2.21	2.08	2.28
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	1.76	1.35	1.83	1.73	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	4.31	3.89	4.51	4.26	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.37	1.56	1.38	1.30	*
Maternal Mortality	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.22	0.20
Infant Mortality	16.9	25.9	19.2	19.2	18.3
Neo Natal Mortality	13.5	18.4	13.3	13.1	12.5
Perinatal Mortality	29.7	29.5	26.8	26.1	23.4
Still-Births	23.1	14.3	15.7	15.2	14.8

* Figures not available

DIVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS

In the discussion that follows it should be remembered that the rates are calculated on relatively small numbers and that variations from year to year may or may not be statistically valid. No conclusions can, therefore, be drawn from minor annual fluctuations but observation of the overall trend of the differing rates over a period of years is of value.

Live Births :

In this Division in 1967 144 illegitimate births have been recorded from a total of 2,035 live and stillbirths. 7% of all births in the Division were, therefore, illegitimate. In 1966 the percentage was 5.5% when 113 illegitimate births were registered from a total of 2,038 live and stillbirths. This rising trend in illegitimate births applies to the whole country but is more pronounced in the larger cities and towns.

The birth rate for the Division in 1967 was 18.2 per thousand live births which is a slightly lower rate than for 1966. The rate for the administrative county was 18.0 and for England and Wales 17.2. The divisional birth rate is, therefore, slightly higher than that for the county and the country as a whole.

The natural increase of population, i.e. excess of births over deaths in 1967, was 813. However, the Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-1967 for the Division as a whole showed a decrease of 300. These figures would indicate that 1,113 people have migrated from the area during the year. Meanwhile there has been an increase in the population of adjoining rural districts. It is possible, therefore, that families are moving out of town into the neighbouring country districts where modern houses have recently been constructed in pleasant surroundings. With the contraction of the coal industry it is also likely that families have moved to other areas in search of employment.

Deaths :

The death rate for the Division from all causes was 10.7 per thousand of the estimated population. This compares with a rate of 11.2 for the West Riding and for England and Wales as a whole.

Infant Mortality :

The infant mortality rate for the whole of the Division in 1967 was 25.9 per thousand live births compared with a rate of 22.1 in 1966 and 18.1 in 1965. This rate is disappointing especially as the rate for the West Riding administrative area

fell in 1967 to 19.2 compared with 19.8 in 1966, and 20.7 in 1965. The infant mortality rate for the country in 1967 was 18.3.

Prematurity remains the dominant factor and premature births in the Division during 1967 represented 7.6% of all births. 25 of the 52 infants which died during the year were born prematurely.

Peri-natal Mortality :

The peri-natal mortality rate includes all stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week of age per thousand live and stillbirths. It provides a guide to the standard of maternal care.

In the past year the peri-natal mortality rate for Division 26 was 29.5 compared with a rate for the West Riding of 26.1.

Whilst this local rate is slightly higher than for 1966 the general all round improvement has been maintained. The stillbirth rate per thousand live and stillbirths was 14.3 compared with 16.4 in 1966 and 17.6 in 1965. The rate is slightly lower than that for the West Riding as a whole which was 15.2 in 1967.

Tuberculosis :

The death rate for tuberculosis remains at a satisfactory low level. As in 1966 there was a total of 6 deaths corresponding to a death rate of 0.05 per thousand of the population.

Continuing efforts at eradication of this disease must continue if the present satisfactory state of affairs is to be maintained and improved.

Infective and Parasitic Diseases :

The rate for this disease which includes all infectious conditions including Venereal Disease but excluding tuberculosis, was nil per thousand, there being no deaths recorded in the Division in 1967. The position is, therefore, very satisfactory.

Cancer :

In 1967 the death rate for cancer of all sites was 1.95 per thousand of the estimated population compared with 1.76 in 1966. The West Riding rate was 2.08. A total of 208 deaths was attributed to cancer, 19 more than in the previous year. Deaths from cancer of the lung total 57 compared with 44 in 1966. 27.4% of all cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung and all but 5 of the deaths were in males.

In England and Wales as a whole one third of cancer deaths are from cancer of the lung and this is now the most common type of malignant disease in the country and presents a major health hazard.

Vascular Diseases of the Nervous system :

The death rate from these causes was 1.35 compared with a West Riding rate of 1.73. This was slightly higher than for 1966. Under this heading deaths are included from such factors as strokes due to cerebral haemorrhage, thrombosis or embolism, and mortality increases progressively with age.

Heart and Circulatory Diseases :

This group of diseases represents the most common cause of death in the country. The rate for the Division was 3.89 compared with a rate of 4.26 for the West Riding and both rates show a slight decrease from that recorded in 1966.

In this group deaths from coronary disease and angina are included and mortality is appreciably high at the age of 55 years and upwards.

Diseases of the Respiratory System :

In comparison with other causes of death, deaths from respiratory diseases are disproportionately high in this Division. The death rate of 1.56 per thousand was lower than for last year in the Division when a rate of 1.79 was recorded. Of the 172 deaths recorded under this heading 65% (112 deaths) were attributed to chronic bronchitis. Not only is bronchitis a cause of frequent and repeated illness resulting in absence from work; it is also a major cause of death in this area. Cigarette smoking and atmospheric pollution are heavily incriminated in its production and the condition is to some extent preventable.

Maternal Mortality :

I am pleased to report that there were no maternal deaths recorded in the Division in 1967.

SECTION 'B'

General Provision of Health Services in the Area
Staff at 31st December, 1967

Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health :
Dr. D. J. Cusiter

Divisional Nursing Officer :
Miss V. Dunford

Departmental Medical Officers :
Dr. S. K. Pande, Margaret Bolsover.

Part-time Medical Officers :

Drs. Barbara Demaine,	I. Campbell,
M. F. W. Bajorek,	Jessica Core,
P. L. Baker,	Mary Scott,
B. R. Baker,	H. H. Smith,
D. M. Bell,	J. Wilczynski.

Obstetrician :
Dr. J. C. MacWilliam

Paediatrician :
Dr. C. C. Harvey

Ophthalmologists :
Miss M. A. C. Jones, Dr. S. K. Bannerjee.
(Consultant)

Child Psychiatrist :
Dr. J. D. Orme

Child Guidance :
Mrs. R. I. Pilkington.

Health Visitors and Assistant Health Visitors :

Mrs. E. Appleyard,	Mrs. I. Pettman,
Mrs. J. Brown,	Mrs. O. Smith,
Mrs. G. I. Ellis,	Miss M. Sorby,
Miss L. Ferneyhough,	Miss A. D. Willoughby,
Mrs. M. Fisher,	Miss H. Wray,
Mrs. D. Goddard,	Mrs. N. Breeze,
Miss M. L. Hampshire,	Mrs. G. Malpass,
Mrs. M. Jenkinson,	Mrs. P. A. Marley,
Mrs. M. M. Knowles,	Mrs. N. M. Noble,
Mrs. J. V. McLoughlin,	Miss P. A. Yarwood,
Mrs. I. E. Milnes,	Mrs. I. Senior.
Mrs. M. Mitchell,	

Midwives :

Mrs. D. P. J. Butler,	Miss G. Randall,
Miss J. Dearden,	Mrs. N. Roe,
Mrs. O. D. Edwards,	Mrs. A. E. Smith,
Mrs. M. L. Green,	Mrs. M. Smith,
Mrs. J. Gross,	Mrs. D. A. Taylor,
Mrs. A. Hessam,	Mrs. M. Venables,
Mrs. H. E. Hillery,	Mrs. R. Williams,
Miss K. A. A. Howland,	Miss D. A. M. Spencer,
Mrs. B. Hill,	Mrs. J. Godfrey.
Mrs. V. J. Marley,	

District Nurses :

Mrs. M. Brooks,	Mrs. M. Herring,
Mrs. J. Cox,	Mrs. B. W. Hucknall,
Mrs. H. Dyson,	Mrs. A. Leaver,
Mrs. E. Elsworth,	Mrs. M. McCormack,
Mrs. R. Fairman,	Mrs. A. E. Moore,
Mrs. E. Firth,	Mrs. M. Probert,
Miss E. Gill,	Mrs. K. Roebuck,
Mrs. I. Goldsbrough,	Mrs. M. Waldron,
Mrs. N. Harrison,	Mrs. J. Wilson.

Mental Welfare Officers :

Mrs. F. H. Redman,	Miss D. Bailey.
Mr. P. Leslie,	

Training Centre :

Supervisor : Miss E. Taylor

Mrs. J. Cavill,
Mr. D. Beevers,
Mr. T. Garbett,
Mrs. E. Naylor,
Mrs. I. Ardron,
Mr. S. Lightley,

Mrs. M. Gray,
Mrs. M. Clarke,
Miss D. Cook,
Mrs. J. D. Marshall,
Mrs. B. M. Thompson.

Administrative and Clerical Staff :- Senior Clerks :

Mr. P. Goddard,

Mr. A. Wilkinson.

Sectional Clerks

Mr. E. K. New
Mrs. D. Billington.

Mr. H. Haigh.
Mrs. H. Shirley.

Clerks :

Mrs. J. Gwynnette,
Mrs. K. S. Hickling,
Mrs. A. Mann,
Mrs. F. Shaw,
Mrs. P. A. Sturman,

Miss S. A. Winder,
Miss S. Bennett,
Miss J. Worton.
Miss J. Flavell,
Miss O. Stanton.

Home Helps :

178 home helps

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children - Section 22

Ante-Natal Clinics :

C.W.C. Welfare Avenue, Conisbrough.	Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Road, Denaby Main.	Wednesday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	do.
C.W.C. Welfare Park, Goldthorpe.	Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Adwick Road, Mexborough.	Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Barbers Avenue, Rawmarsh.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. Mary Scott
C.W.C. Rock House, Swinton.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. H. H. Smith (Well-woman Clinic)
C.W.C. off Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.	Friday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Street, Wath-upon-Dearne.	Friday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Margaret Bolsover

Attendances :

Clinic	No. of patients who attended	No. of Attendances
Conisbrough ...	55	278
Conisbrough G.P. Clinic...	180	851
Denaby Main ..	64	373
Goldthorpe ...	71	289
Mexborough ...	53	293
Mexborough G.P. Clinic...	139	690
Rawmarsh Barbers Ave.	133	790
Swinton ...	95	458
Thurnscoe ...	64	129
Wath-upon- Dearne ...	79	394
TOTAL	933	4,545

With the introduction of General Practitioner Ante-natal Clinics in Local Authority premises in certain areas of the Division during the last two years, there has been a pronounced improvement in the peri-natal mortality rates in these areas and this would indicate that increased co-operation between the family doctor and Local Authority services is the key to success.

I am grateful for the co-operation and support received from Dr. J. C. MacWilliam who is Medical Officer in charge of the ante-natal clinics in the Conisbrough, Mexborough and Dearne areas, and also holds an appointment as Senior Hospital Medical Officer at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

Ante-natal Relaxation Classes :

Relaxation classes are held at 7 centres which are listed below :—

Clinic	No. of Attendances
Goldthorpe	474
Mexborough	132
Rawmarsh	655
Swinton	172
Thurnscoe	153
Wath-upon-Dearne	467
Conisbrough	264
TOTAL	2,317

Family Planning Clinics :

The Mexborough branch of the Family Planning Association have the use of the Child Welfare Centre at Mexborough for their clinics. Sessions are held each Tuesday evening from 6.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. with the exception of the month of August.

The Branch is supported by a grant from the West Riding County Council and close co-operation is maintained between Health Visitors and the Family Planning Staff especially with regard to problem family mothers who are referred to the clinic.

The Family Planning Association provide a Cervical Cytology service at their clinics.

Infant Welfare Clinics :

C.W.C. Conisbrough Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Denaby Main Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Goldthorpe Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
C.W.C. Mexborough Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m. Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine Dr. S. K. Pande
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Monkwood) Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. D. M. Bell
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Barbers Avenue) Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core
C.W.C. Swinton Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. I. Campbell
C.W.C. Thurnscoe Monday 2 - 4 p.m. Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. Wilczynski (for both sessions)
C.W.C. Wath-upon-Deerne Monday 2 - 4 p.m. Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. D. M. Bell (for both sessions)
C.W.C. Kilnhurst Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core

Attendances :

Centre	No. of individual children who attended	Total No. of Attendances	
		Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Conisbrough	446	2355	599
Denaby Main	254	837	879
Goldthorpe	590	1332	1445
Kilnhurst	224	783	931
Mexborough	622	4803	1232
Monkwood	321	601	692
Rawmarsh	570	1171	1168
Swinton	630	1484	2278
Thurnscoe	638	1611	2452
Wath-on-Dearne	911	1974	2349
	5206	16951	14025

Infant welfare clinics in the area provide facilities for the examination of children of varying ages and for immunisation and vaccination. National Welfare Foods are available for sale to mothers at these clinics.

The opportunity is taken to introduce Health Education activities during clinic sessions where possible.

Premature Infants :

A premature infant is defined as one which weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or less at birth.

In 1967 there were 152 premature births including nine sets of twins. This total includes 13 stillbirths. 14% of premature babies were born at home and 86% in hospital. 25 premature babies died within the first four weeks of life; 9 of which were 2 lbs. or under, 5 weighed between 2 and 3 lbs., 5 between 3 and 4 lbs. and 6 between 4 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

82% of all premature babies survived over twenty-eight days.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN IN 1967

District	Born Alive			Stillbirths			No. removed to Hosp. After Birth	No. who survived 28 days		
	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	At Home	In Hosp.	Total		Born at Home	Born in Hosp.	Total
Conisbrough	2	16	18	—	—	—	—	2	14	16
Dearne	6	29	35	—	5	5	3	5	21	26
Mexborough	2	23	25	—	1	1	—	1	22	23
Rawmarsh	6	24	30	—	4	4	2	5	19	24
Swinton	2	16	18	—	1	1	—	2	13	15
Wath-upon-Dearne	4	9	13	—	2	2	—	3	7	10
TOTALS	22	117	139	—	13	13	5	18	96	114

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Child :

144 illegitimate births were registered during 1967 representing 7% of all births.

Marital Status :

(1) Married :		
(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	...	14
(b) without previous illegitimate children ...	...	15
(2) Single :		
(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	...	12
(b) without previous illegitimate children ...	...	75
(3) Widowed or Divorced :		
(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	...	3
(b) without previous illegitimate children ...	...	1

Age incidence :

(1) Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Age 15 - 19	...	...	...	...	...	53
(3) Age 20 - 24	...	...	...	...	...	33
(4) Age 25 - 29	...	...	...	...	...	21
(5) Age 30 - 39	...	...	...	...	...	13
(6) Age 40 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The County Council scheme for the care of the unmarried mother and her child provides for financial responsibility to be accepted by the County Council for the maintenance of these unmarried mothers in Welfare Homes for a period of thirteen weeks excluding the lying-in period. I would again acknowledge with thanks the co-operation and help received from the social workers of the Doncaster and Sheffield Diocesan Moral Welfare Councils.

Problem Families :

Two meetings of the co-ordinating Committee were held during 1967. The committee meets under the chairmanship of the Divisional Medical Officer and consists of representatives from the Education Department, Welfare and Childrens Departments, Urban District Councils, Ministry of Social Security, National Coal Board, Probation Service, N.S.P.C.C. and Health Department.

The number of cases which can be adequately discussed at each meeting is limited and emphasis is therefore placed on those in which the County Council is making a rent guarantee

to the Urban District Council. The latter scheme provides breathing space in which the committee are able to make an assessment as to whether the parents are ready to accept and make use of the opportunities offered by various departments to establish themselves, or whether they are completely indifferent to the needs of their families. Whilst, however, the majority of cases assisted in this way have managed to pay their rent subsequently and show some improvement in their standards, other families have finally been evicted when the rent guarantee was withdrawn. By arrangement with the Treasurer of the Urban District Councils reports of rent arrears are submitted frequently to the Divisional Medical Officer relating to tenants who currently have their rent guaranteed by the County Council.

MIDWIFERY — SECTION 23

Eighteen midwives were employed in the divisional area at the 31st December, 1967. Due to the decline in domiciliary deliveries no action was taken to replace midwives who retired or left the service in 1967.

I would like to record my thanks to Mrs. G. M. Corley, Senior District Relief Midwife, who retired in December 1967 after many years service with the County Council.

Only 29% of all deliveries took place at home during 1967, and the ratio of hospital confinements has been completely reversed during the last five years. In all 2,035 live and stillbirths were recorded.

General Practitioners were present at 116 of the 595 confinements which took place at home and medical aid was requested on 70 occasions. The District Midwives attended 107 mothers who were delivered in institutions and discharged after forty-eight hours, a further 294 mothers who were discharged up to and including the fifth day and 257 discharged between the fifth and tenth day were also attended by the District Midwife. The average number of confinements per midwife during 1967 was 33, as in the previous year. All the midwifery staff are authorised to use their private motorcars on official business.

Refresher courses were arranged for those members of the staff who were required to attend in accordance with Section 'G' of the rules of the Central Midwives Board, and three midwives attended these courses. Seven midwives attended courses of instruction at the County Council's Adult College at Grantley Hall and the whole of the midwifery staff attended a lecture given by Dr. C. C. Bowley, Director of the

Sheffield Regional Blood Transfusion Centre on the subject of 'Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn'. In common with other members of the nursing staff, midwives are engaged in Health Education projects and three of the midwifery staff attended a course in the use of the film projector, and all the staff are now trained in this respect.

HEALTH VISITING — SECTION 24

Eighteen qualified Health Visitors and six assistants to Health Visitors were employed in the Division at the 31st December 1967. Miss M. O'Connor and Mrs. E. Pocklington, two assistants to Health Visitors, who had been employed with the County Council over a considerable period, both retired during the year and I would like to express my thanks to both for their services. To replace these two nurses and a qualified Health Visitor who transferred to another department, three assistants to Health Visitors were appointed. Three of the staff attended Post-Graduate Refresher Courses during the year and five attended courses arranged by the County Council at the Adult College, Grantley Hall.

In June and October Professor and Lady Ewing visited the area in connection with the training of Health Visitors in the 'Ascertainment of Deafness in Young Children'. Four Health Visitors and two Assistants from this Division were among those who attended the course and qualified. All the staff in this Division are now proficient in this procedure.

In 1967 the Council for the training of Health Visitors defined the function of the Health Visitor in the United Kingdom; "The Health Visitor is a nurse with post-registration qualification who provides a continuing service to families and individuals in the community. Her work has five main aspects :

- (1) The prevention of mental, physical and emotional ill health and its consequences.
- (2) Early detection of ill health and surveillance of high risk groups.
- (3) Recognition and identification of need and mobilisation of appropriate resources where necessary.
- (4) Health teaching.
- (5) Provision of care; this will include support during periods of stress, and advice and guidance in cases of illness as well as in the care and management of children. The health visitor is not, however, actively engaged in technical nursing procedures."

During the year under review a total of 39,051 visits were made by Health Visitors. A little under a half of this total, i.e. 18,810 visits were made to children under the age of five years. Nearly 5,000 visits were made to persons aged 65 or over. In addition to these home visits the Health Visitor was in attendance at a considerable number of clinic and school sessions.

Liaison between Health Visitors and General Practitioners continued to grow and as stated in my report for 1966 all Health Visitors are now attached to General Practitioners. The Health Visitor has been accepted as a professional colleague and as part of a team. A total of 700 cases were visited by the Health Visitors at the specific request of the family doctor, of which 521 were persons aged 65 and over.

Most home accidents are preventable and part of the Health Visitor's duty is to investigate all such accidents reported to this department and to offer advice on the prevention of such accidents.

Three Health Visitors attend five hospitals in the area on liaison duties and two others attend in a similar capacity at the Chest Clinic.

The following is an analysis of the work undertaken by the Health Visitors during 1967 :—

Health Visiting and Tuberculosis Visiting :

	No. of cases (i.e., first visits) (1)	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits (2)
Total number of cases	14,161	3,905
Children born in 1967	1,845	5,678
Children born in 1966	1,548	4,402
Children born in 1962-65	3,685	8,730
Total number of children in lines 2 - 4 ...	7,078	18,810
Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits) ...	3,182	4,838
Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a general practi- tioner or hospital	521	
Mentally disordered persons	42	154

	No. of first cases (i.e., visits) (1)	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits (2)
Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	16	
Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	328	644
Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	177	
Number of tuberculosis households visited (i.e., visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work	144	353
Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	100	133
Other cases	3,287	14,119

HOME NURSING — SECTION 25

The Home Nursing staff at the 31st December 1967 consisted of eighteen full-time and one part-time nurse. All Home Nurses are authorised to use their private cars on official business or are provided with a County owned vehicle.

In 1967, Home Nurses made 53,063 visits to 1,973 patients. 1,028 of these cases were patients who were aged 65 and over and they received 34,077 visits. 613 patients had more than 24 visits each during the year.

The main categories of diseases for which these patients were treated included respiratory diseases 155; anaemias 128; skin diseases 105; diseases of arteries 120; constipation 71 and complications of pregnancy 31. In 505 cases treatment consisted of injections and general nursing was required in 407 cases. 5,951 visits were made by the Home Nurses for the sole purpose of giving injections.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by Home Nurses in the Division during the year :—

Case Summary :

Classification	No. of cases attended	No. of visits made
Medical	1,417	39,678
Surgical	435	10,841
Infectious Diseases	8	53
Tuberculosis	22	1,550
Maternal complications	33	265
Other	58	676
TOTALS:	1,973	53,063
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over	1028	34,077
Children included above who were under 5 or less	54	462
Patients included above who have had 24 visits or more	613	40,417

The County Council operate a day and night sitting service to provide relief for relatives nursing patients with terminal illnesses. The service in this Division has mainly been confined to terminal cases of cancer. In 1967, 5 cases were helped and 920 hours of assistance was given at a cost of £195.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION — SECTION 26

Smallpox Vaccination :

Age at 31/12/67	Under 1 1967	1—4 1963/66	5—14 1958/66	15 or over before 1958	Total
No. Vaccinated					
Dearne	1	61	3	17	82
Conisbrough	2	61	1	2	66
Mexborough	1	54	3	25	83
Wath	3	54	5	7	69
Swinton	1	73	10	17	101
Rawmarsh	15	89	3	14	121
Total	23	392	25	82	522
No. Re-vaccinated					
Dearne	—	—	—	1	1
Conisbrough	—	—	—	1	1
Mexborough	—	—	2	12	14
Wath	—	—	3	15	18
Swinton	—	—	4	15	19
Rawmarsh	—	—	—	3	3
Total	—	—	9	47	56

The number of persons vaccinated in 1967 was 522 compared with 726 in the previous year. The decrease is mainly in the adult population. The number of infants who were vaccinated being only slightly less than in 1966, i.e., 415 compared with 431.

Diphtheria Immunisation :

Urban District	No. of children primarily Immunised			No. of children given booster doses during 1967
	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 years	Total	
Conisbrough	259	161	320	322
Dearne	347	256	603	800
Mexborough	293	111	404	322
Wath	285	86	371	435
Swinton	238	64	302	428
Rawmarsh	335	103	438	395
Total	1757	781	2538	2702

The immunisation rate in this division is at a satisfactory level and no cases of diphtheria have been reported for some years.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination :

	No. of persons completely Vaccinated during 1967		Total persons completely Vaccinated	
	3 Dose	4 Dose	3 Dose	4 Dose
Children born in years 1952 — 1967	2636	940	31246	8671
Young Persons	40	7	15709	2429
TOTAL	2676	947	46955	11100

Following campaigns in the last two years amongst school children and children under five years of age, 96% of all children under fifteen years of age have been vaccinated against poliomyelitis and this high rate was maintained during 1967.

AMBULANCE SERVICE — SECTION 27

The local ambulance station is situate at Dunford House, Wath-on-Dearne adjacent to the Divisional Health Office. The Station Officer Mr. H. Godley has kindly supplied me with the statistics detailed below. In addition to Mr. Godley there is a staff of 31 which includes 23 male driver-attendants, one female driver-attendant, 5 male shift leaders and 2 clerk/telephonists :—

No. of patients conveyed	...	...	...	41,125
No. of journeys	...	...	...	7,360
Total mileage 1.1.67 to 31.12.67	...	...	...	219,365

Details of journeys :

No. of patients to out-patient clinics	...	...	32,389
No. of patients for admission to hospital (1,887 emergencies)	...	...	3,771
No. of patients for discharge from hospital	...	...	3,008
No. of patients transferred from hospital to hospital	1,007
No. of patients from accidents	950

Total	41,125
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There are 8 vehicles stationed at Wath-on-Dearne all equipped with short wave radio communication sets.

80% of the staff have attended a 2 week training course at the Ambulance Training School, Elm Bank, Cleckheaton. This school is now an experimental Ministry Approved Training School and the course has been extended to 6 weeks on a residential basis. Trainees attend from other local authorities in addition to the West Riding, and it is estimated that only 25% of trainees are now from the West Riding County Ambulance Service.

The Ambulance Depot telephone number is Wath 2234/5 and any person can order an ambulance for an accident or emergency where it is obvious that emergency hospital treatment is required.

Out-patients form the great majority of ambulance patients and account for over 32,000 of the 41,000 patients conveyed during the year.

Whilst the number of patients conveyed decreased by 1,500 compared with 1966, the total mileage covered by ambulances increased by 5,000 and the number of journeys showed an increase of 200.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE SECTION 28

Nursing Equipment in the Home :

A full range of all items of nursing equipment is provided by the County Council for loan as necessary. During the year 854 issues were made. Much of the smaller equipment is now of the disposable type as indeed is much of the equipment used by the Home Nurses.

Hospital After-care :

The following hospitals are attended by Health Visitors each week :—

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough
Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main
Wathwood Hospital, Wath-upon-Dearne
Doncastergate Hospital, Rotherham
Moorgate Hospital, Rotherham

Tuberculosis After-care :

The area is served by two Chest Physicians; at Mexborough where the Consultant Physician is Dr. J. D. Stevens and at Rotherham where the Consultant Physician is Dr. A. C. Morrison.

Miss L. Ferneyhough, Health Visitor in the Division, visits the Chest Clinic at frequent intervals for liaison work and she maintains regular contact with her health visiting colleagues in regard to the follow-up of contacts of known cases of Tuberculosis. Similarly a second Health Visitor Mrs. G. I. Ellis attends the Mexborough Chest Clinic for liaison work at the children's sessions.

During the year 15 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified and 57 contacts; 10 men, 25 women and 22 children were persuaded to attend the Chest Clinic.

1,926 children were offered B.C.G. vaccination. 88% of these children accepted and as a result 1,155 were vaccinated. The incidence of negative reactors within the age group was within the national average. The number of positive reactors referred for chest x-ray i.e. grade 3 or 4, was also within normal limits. 79 contacts were vaccinated with B.C.G. at the chest clinics.

The South Yorkshire Area Mass Radiography Unit held public sessions at the Baths Hall, Rawmarsh; Child Welfare Centre, Wath-on-Deane and also visited the Park Gate Iron & Steel Company. A total of 5,366 persons were x-rayed and a total of 211 abnormalities were discovered.

The following is a summary of these abnormalities:—

Tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only	7
Presumed healed—no further action	18
Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—Congenital	16
—Acquired	2
Congenital malformation of the lungs	1
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	5
Bronchiectasis	9
Emphysema	6
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculosis	29
Pneumoconiosis—not previously certified	15
Pneumoconiosis—previously certified	2
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastenum	2
Enlarged mediastinal and bronchial glands ...	1
Pleural thickening of calcification—non-tuberculosis	39
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus; congenital and acquired	25
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels...	31
Miscellaneous	3
	<hr/>
	211

The Rotherham and Doncaster Care Committees have provided personal clothing for families where a need exists and on the recommendation of the Chest Physicians.

All the District Councils allow priority of housing for active cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

Chiropody Service :

The following is a summary of treatments provided during 1967 by the various voluntary agencies or by direct service :—

Summary of treatments :

Voluntary Association	Total Sessions	No. of Patients treated			No. of attendances
		Domi-ciliary	Non-Domi-ciliary	Total	
Bolton-on-Dearne O.A.P. Association	195	131	443	574	2614
Goldthorpe O.A.P. Association					
Thurnscoe O.A.P. Association					
Thurnscoe W.V.S.					
Mexborough Old Folk's Welfare Committee	199	120	343	463	2337
Swinton Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	130	84	279	363	1652
Rawmarsh Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	218	103	208	311	1652
Wath-on-Dearne Aged Peoples Welfare Com'tee	129	205	294	499	2227
Total	871	643	1567	2210	10482
Direct Service					
Thurnscoe	9	5	62	67	86
Mexborough	87	44	147	191	1011
Rawmarsh	89	94	302	396	994
Conisbrough-Denaby Mn.	102	87	260	347	1201
Total	287	230	771	1001	3292

Cervical Cytology :

This service, which is designed to detect changes in the cells of the cervix which if left undiscovered might possibly lead to malignancy at a later date, commenced in June 1966. It is more in the nature of a 'well woman clinic' as at the same time that smears are taken examination is made on the abdomen, pelvic organs and breasts.

Twenty-three sessions were held at two centres in the Division at which 239 women attended. There was one positive smear and nine patients were referred to family doctors for investigation of minor abnormalities.

Phenylketonuria :

Every effort is made by the Health Visitor to test babies for phenylketonuria between the ages of four to six weeks. In 1967, 2,115 babies were tested.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47 :

This section of the Act is concerned with the compulsory removal of persons in need of care from their homes on a Court Order or in an emergency on an Order signed by two medical practitioners and a Justice of the Peace.

Such person may be removed to a County Home or hospital, provided that all the sections of the Act are satisfied. It was not necessary to take any action under this section in 1967.

Joint Wardens Schemes for the Supervision of the Aged :

These schemes organised jointly by the County Council and Local District Councils provide for the supervision by wardens of aged persons both in units or other purpose built accommodation and in ordinary dwelling houses. The wardens may or may not be resident.

In many units there is some form of communication installed between the warden's flat and the individual dwellings.

The following are details of warden schemes in the various districts :—

Conisbrough :

- 5 resident wardens supervising schemes at :—
 - Shepherds Close, Denaby Main.
 - Community Centre, Conisbrough.
 - Wellgate Flats, Conisbrough (2 wardens)
 - Barton Place, Conisbrough.

- 1 warden is employed for the supervision of old people in private houses in Denaby Main.

Dearne :

- 12 wardens supervising schemes at :—
Chestnut Grove, Thurnscoe.
Low Grange Road, Thurnscoe (2 wardens)
Market Square, Goldthorpe.
King Street, Goldthorpe.
Green Gate Close, Bolton-on-Dearne.
Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe.
Hawthorne Flats, Thurnscoe.
Windsor Court, Thurnscoe.
Saltersbrook Flats, Highgate (2 wardens)
Ladycroft, High Street, Bolton-on-Dearne.

Mexborough :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes at :—
Pitt Street, Mexborough.
Crossgate and Montagu Street, Mexborough.
Highwoods Road, Mexborough.
Oak Close, Mexborough.
Maple Leaf Court, Mexborough.
Hallgate, Mexborough.
There are also 7 wardens for private properties
in Mexborough.

Rawmarsh :

- 3 wardens supervising bungalows in :—
Greenfield, Rawmarsh.
Arcon Place, Rawmarsh.
Rockcliffe Road/Barbers Avenue, etc.

Swinton :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes in :—
Kilnhurst bungalows.
St. Johns Road bungalows, Swinton.
Meadow View bungalows, Kilnhurst.
Thomas Street Estate, Swinton.
Highfield Estate, Swinton.
Brameld Road, Swinton.

Wath-upon-Dearne :

- 6 wardens supervising schemes at :—
Almond Place, Wath.
Barnsley Road/Edward Road, etc., Wath.
Brampton Road/Christchurch Road,
West Melton.
Blake Avenue/Wordsworth Road/
Christchurch Road, etc., West Melton.
Varney Road/Mount Pleasant Road, etc.,
Wath.
Chapel Street/Cemetery Road, etc., Wath.

Meals on Wheels :

This service is provided to persons of pensionable age who are suffering from malnutrition or who are unable to cook their own meals due to disability or illness and have no-one else to cook their meals for them. Containers for the service are provided by the County Council who also subsidise the meals as necessary. The recipient is charged 1s. 0d. per meal.

Urban District	No. of Persons	Frequency	Total meals Weekly
Conisbrough	60	Twice weekly	120
Dearne	48	Four days a week	192
Mexborough	96	Twice weekly	192
Rawmarsh	50	Twice weekly	100
Swinton	48	Twice weekly	96
Wath-on-Deerne	42	Twice weekly	84
TOTALS	344		784

Health Education :

Schools :

Health Visitors have continued health education sessions in all of the nine secondary modern and comprehensive schools in the division, mainly to groups of entrants and school leavers. A wide range of subjects have been covered including, the work of the Public Health Department, duties of the Health Visitor, Home Nurse and Public Health Inspector, local social services, hygiene in the home and personal hygiene, home and water safety, the dangers of smoking, all aspects of baby care and problems of teenagers.

In the junior schools other than talks given after hygiene inspections there have been few organised health education sessions.

At the E.S.N. Day School, Swinton, a regular weekly mothercraft session is held. This has proved useful to students after they have left school, and several who are now married mothers themselves manage to look after their own children very well. In all schools health education teaching is done in conjunction with the domestic science department.

In addition to general health education sessions many Health Visitors assist with the training of candidates for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award and for scout and guide badges.

Clinics :

The opportunity is taken at both infant welfare, ante-natal and ante-natal relaxation classes to show films and discuss with mothers health education topics.

228 relaxation classes were held throughout the division in 1967 and 2,317 attendances were recorded.

Mothers Clubs :

Mothers clubs are held in three areas and these are enthusiastically supported. Health education films are a popular item in varied programmes.

All Health Visitors and Midwives employed in the division are proficient in the use of the film projector.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE — SECTION 29

Establishment of domestic helps..... 95

No. of domestic helps employed at 31.12.67
part-time 178
(equivalent of 97.6 full time)

Groups receiving assistance :—	No. of Cases	Hours
(1) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	45	1,944
(2) Chronic sick		
(a) aged 65 plus.....	1,402	185,131
(b) aged under 65 and tuberculosis	122	10,292
(3) Others	43	4,428
(4) Mentally disordered	12	1,299
Totals	<u>1,624</u>	<u>203,094</u>

The provision of domestic help is based on a medical certificate from the family doctor and may be provided for the ill, aged, mentally defective, or to care for young children in the absence of the mother in hospital. The service is also provided when required for expectant mothers before, during and after confinement.

The home help service is not a free service, each applicant is required to complete a form giving details of their financial circumstances and the charge is assessed after consideration of these details. Persons in receipt of a Supplementary Pension from the National Assistance Board are not charged.

In exceptional circumstances, and where this is authorised by the Divisional Medical Officer and the County Medical Officer, a twenty-four hour service can be provided.

Demand for this service continues to rise and the equivalent of four extra full time Home Helps were required during 1967. An additional 15,000 hours of assistance was provided during the year compared with 1966.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Subnormal or Severely Subnormal :

Number under care and guidance	...	...	550
Number of ascertainties	...	...	8
Number attending training centre	...	...	131

Mentally Ill :

Number discharged from psychiatric hospital	...	...	83
Number requiring after-care	...	...	516
Number of visits involved for after-care and patients referred from out-patient clinics	...	...	2,711
Number of cases referred to out-patients psychiatric clinics	...	...	68
Number referred to rehabilitation centres	...	...	11
Number referred to Youth Employment Office under 17 years of age	...	...	8

Out-Patients Clinics :

Monday and Thursday—

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough

Consultant - Dr. N. L. Gittleson

Miss D. Bailey and Mr. P. Leslie attend.

Liaison is also maintained with the following hospitals:-

Doncaster Gate Hospital, Rotherham

Consultants - Dr. Addis and Dr. Parkin.

Moorgate Hospital, Rotherham

Consultant - Dr. Addis.

Northern General Hospital, Sheffield

Consultant - Dr. Kerry.

Mentally subnormal patients not attending training centre :

Number resident in hostels	...	2	
Males	...	25	working full-time
		1	working part-time
Females	...	16	working full-time
Males occupied at home	...	28	
Females occupied at home	...	42	

Psychiatry has made great advances in the treatment of illness by drugs. It is rare nowadays for mentally ill patients to require treatment in hospital for extended periods, solely because of the severity of their symptoms. Prolonged residence in hospital is more often due to social factors. This type of case may be hard to resolve and more attention has to be directed to them.

The services available between local authority and hospital have become increasingly flexible, with an extension of treatment as a daily out-patient for those patients who can live at home. Many patients have been saved from re-admission by persuading them to take their tablets regularly, while others have been saved distress by seeking treatment for them at an early stage.

The problems posed by elderly people still continue to increase. Both because of this and for general humanitarian reasons, attitudes to the elderly will have to change. It is in this area that the most important task of the Mental Health Service arises. It will not do to continue on the assumption that mental disorder in the elderly is untreatable, and that any manifestation of it requires that the old people be left in a mental hospital for the remainder of their lives.

The psychiatric club known as the "Rock Club" in this division has now been operating for seven years. It continues to flourish with 78 members and an average attendance over the year of 47. It plays an educative as well as a social role. Twenty-eight members have attended sessions of dressmaking, embroidery and physical culture. Patients are referred both to the club and the classes by consultant psychiatrists from the hospital out-patient clinics and by general practitioners in the area. In many cases the patients have not required treatment in hospital.

Training Centres :

There were 128 trainees on the register at the Training Centre at the 31st December 1967.

Ten of these were cared for in the Special Care Unit which has provision for severely subnormal patients. The unit provides care during the day for patients for whom parents do not wish permanent hospital care. These patients are cared for by experienced staff including one with nursing qualifications and are conveyed to the centre each day in special hired transport.

The junior wing has four classes catering for children between the ages of 4 to 7 years, 7 to 9 years, 9 to 12 years and 12 to 16 years. The trainees in this latter group are provided with experience which will benefit them when they are admitted to the senior wing where industrial work is undertaken.

In the senior wing most trainees are employed in the workshops where production of many items for the County Supplies Department is arranged. The senior girls are also engaged in laundry work for the centre itself and the Divisional Health Office, whilst the senior boys maintain the grounds at the centre. An incentive pay award is made to all trainees engaged in industrial work over the age of 16 years.

The centre has its own modern kitchen where dinners are prepared for all trainees.

There is an active Parent Teacher Association and the centre benefits financially from this organisation as well as the Wath branch of the Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. We are also grateful to the employees of the Manvers Main Coking Plant who generously donate a portion of their profits from the sale of "Coal News" to the centre funds.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The staffing position in the school health service during 1967 has been satisfactory; this has been supplemented by the employment of a retired Assistant County Medical Officer and general practitioners on a part-time basis.

Routine school medical inspections have continued with examinations of school entrants, first year secondary pupils and school leavers. Other special medical inspections and re-inspections are arranged as necessary.

Table I

Inspection of School children 1967 :					
Entrants	...	...	...	...	1,288
First Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	1,291
Last Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	2,119
Total					4,698
No. of special inspections	...	...	...	...	778
No. of re-inspections	...	...	...	...	214
Total					992
Total Inspections					5,690

Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected :

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	99.8%
Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	0.2%

The percentage of pupils found to be satisfactory on examination compares favourably with that for England and Wales and for the County as a whole. The percentage requiring treatment is also about the national average.

Table II

Cleanliness and Heal Infestation :				
Total no. examinations made for this purpose				19,565
Total no. found infested	...	...	...	517
Total percentage found infested	...	...	...	2.6%

Table III

Care of Handicapped Children :				
Milton Day School—E.S.N.	...	...	...	100
Residential School—E.S.N.	...	...	...	3

Residential School—Deaf or Partially Deaf ...	16
Residential School—Deaf E.S.N.	—
Residential School—Blind	3
Residential School—Partially Sighted ...	2
Residential School—Delicate	15
Residential School—Cerebral Palsy	10
Residential School—Physically Handicapped excluding Cerebral Palsy	5
Residential School—Epileptic	—
Residential School—Maladjusted	7
Total	<hr/> 161 <hr/>

Table IV

B.C.G. vaccination 13 years and older school children :					
No. of children offered testing and vaccination if necessary	...	...	...	...	1,926
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	...	1,704
Percentage of acceptance	...	...	...	...	88%
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test :					
No tested	...	...	...	...	1,518
Result of Test :					
No. Positive	...	...	...	...	289
No. Negative	...	...	...	...	1,155
No. Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	74
Percentage Positive	...	...	...	...	19·8%
No. Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	1,155

Table V

Audiometry :

No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	1,999
No. with no loss	...	...	...	...	...	1,833
No. referred to School Audiology Clinic	...					166

The Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. C. C. Harvey is available for consultation and sees cases referred by both the school health service and the family doctors, and I am most grateful for his help during the year. Dr. J. D. Orme is Consultant in charge of the Child Guidance Clinic and his help is invaluable. The division is also fortunate in having the services of Miss M. A. C. Jones, Consultant Ophthalmologist and Dr. S. K. Bannerjee, to whom all visual defects are referred. I am grateful also to the school medical officers both whole and part-time for the performance of their duties during the year.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The hospital services for the area are administered by the United Sheffield Hospitals, Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, with the following hospital management committees; Sheffield No's. 1, 2 and 3, Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster.

General hospital services :

Sheffield Royal Hospital

Sheffield Royal Infirmary

Sheffield City General Hospital

Rotherham Moorgate and Doncaster Gate.
Hospitals

Barnsley Beckett and St. Helen Hospitals

Doncaster Royal Infirmary

Mexborough Montagu Hospital

Infectious Diseases hospital services :

Kendray Isolation Hospital
Doncaster Tickhill Road Hospital
Sheffield Lodge Moor Hospital

Maternity hospital services :

Sheffield Jessop Hospital
Rotherham Moorgate Hospital
Mexborough Montagu Hospital
Barnsley St. Helen Hospital
Listerdale Maternity Home

Chest Clinics :

Mexborough Chest Clinic—Dr. J D. Stevens.
Rotherham Chest Clinic—Dr. A. C. Morrison

Laboratory Services :

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield (Director: Dr. L. A. Little) and at Sheffield (Director: Dr. E. H. Gillespie).

(Sections 'C', 'D' and 'E' of this report have been compiled by Mr. W. W. Wilkinson, Chief Public Health Inspector.)

SECTION 'C'

General Environmental Circumstances of the Area

Inspection of the District

During the year the following inspections were made :

Nature of Inspections						No. of inspections made
Houses for structural defects	...	...	...	...	...	563
Premises re Nuisances :						
Drainage and sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	108
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	27
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	16
Paving of yards and passages	...	...	...	...	...	8
Vermin and insect pests	...	...	...	...	...	42
Filthy premises	...	...	...	...	...	13
Keeping of animal nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	3
Noise nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	1
Compulsory improvement of dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	27
Miscellaneous housing visits	...	...	...	...	...	171
Observations and visits re smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	5
Air pollution—visits re measurement of	...	...	...	...	...	47
Smoke control areas visits	...	...	...	...	...	442
Visits re refuse collection	...	...	...	...	...	39
Visits re refuse disposal	...	...	...	...	...	21
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	20
Food hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Canteens and food preparing premises	...	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	15
Meat inspection visits	...	...	...	...	...	403
Factories and workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	...	...	31
Rats and mice inspections	...	...	...	...	...	15
Visits re water supply	...	...	...	...	...	2
Public swimming baths—water samples	...	...	...	...	...	30

Nature of Inspections					No. of Inspections made
Miscellaneous food visits	...	...	...	...	4
Visits to hairdressers	...	...	...	...	1
Offices, shops and railway premises	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	...	...	...	...	19
Owners interviewed	...	...	...	...	1
Itinerant caravans	...	...	...	...	17
Abandoned motor vehicles	...	...	...	...	25
Pigeon keeping	...	...	...	...	7
					<hr/> 2,149 <hr/>

Complaints received

401 complaints were received during the year, showing an increase of 64 from last year. The complaints have been classified as follows :

Nature of Complaint					Number received
General housing defects	...	...	...	...	36
Choked drains	...	...	...	...	74
Leaking and defective drains	...	...	...	...	1
Defective sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	4
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	69
Delay in emptying dustbins	...	...	...	...	3
Dilapidated dustbins	...	...	...	...	6
Infestation of rodents (rats, mice and rabbits)	...	...	...	...	92
Insect pests	...	...	...	...	22
Burst water pipes	...	...	...	...	4
Nuisance from flooding	...	...	...	...	4
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	3
Noise nuisance	...	...	...	...	1
Smell nuisance	...	...	...	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	19
Animal nuisances	...	...	...	...	7
Abandoned motor vehicles	...	...	...	...	3
Dirty houses	...	...	...	...	2
Itinerant caravan dwellers	...	...	...	...	4
Requests to remove refuse	...	...	...	...	37
					<hr/> 401 <hr/>

Particulars of notices served under the Public Health Acts and the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

Number of written informal notices served during the year requiring nuisances and housing defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	83
Number complied with	...	...	...	...	...	67*
Number of verbal intimations given	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number complied with	...	...	...	...	...	52*
Number of statutory notices served re nuisances (excluding housing repairs)	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number complied with by owner or occupier	...	...	...	...	...	5*
Number of statutory notices served requiring housing defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number complied with by owner	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of notices where work executed by local authority in default of owner (to remedy housing defects and other nuisances)	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of notices where works executed by owner after institution of legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	—

* includes notices served prior to 1967, but complied with in 1967.

The statutory notices served during the year include notices served under the powers contained in the Public Health Act, 1936, sections 45 (repair of defective water closets), 93 (abatement of nuisances) and section 75 (renewal of worn out dustbins) and section 24 (maintenance of sewers).

Nature of Defects Remedied under Public Health Acts

Choked drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	74
Drains reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watercloset basin renewed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watercloset fittings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	22
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Insect infestations cleared	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wasps nests cleared	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Eaves, gutters and fallpipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Walls repointed	...	...	...	...	...	1

Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	7
Window frames, door and door frames repaired	...	...	...	22
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	1
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	1
Burst water supply pipes repaired	...	...	...	2
Verminous premises cleansed	...	...	...	5
Sink waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	1
Walls rebuilt	...	...	...	1
Ceilings renewed	...	...	...	3
Yards and passages paved	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	10
Filthy premises cleansed	...	...	...	2
Scrap cars removed	...	...	...	1
Itinerant caravans removed	...	...	...	21
Defective refrigerator repaired	...	...	...	1
Inspection chamber cover renewed	...	...	...	1

Sanitary Accommodation

The following table shows the number of dwelling-houses and other buildings in the five wards of the District and the sanitary accommodation provided thereat :

Wards	Dwelling Houses	Dwelling Houses with Shops (incl. in Col. 1)	Shops and Factories	Miscellaneous Buildings	Privies	Water Closets	Dustbins	Cesspools	Slop Closets	Chemical Closets
Central	1567	45	52	40	1	2371	1616	4	1	7
East	730	53	17	15	5	917	742	5	-	4
Wharncliffe	1036	26	31	16	-	1206	1107	1	-	-
Winterwell	626	42	26	15	-	781	666	-	-	-
Melton	1300	25	27	18	-	1449	1319	1	1	-
Totals	5259	191	153	104	6	6724	5450	11	2	11

Drainage and Sewerage

The areas of the District in which building development has taken place are provided with public sewers and only six houses are without a public sewer within a reasonable distance. Some sewers continued to function unsatisfactorily and to flood adjoining premises with sewage during periods of heavy rain.

Overloading of existing sewers by new building development and damage to sewers by mining subsidence appear to be causes. Some parts of the District cannot be developed for building purposes because of lack of sewers.

The sewage disposal works are not adequate, largely because of damage done to the works by mining subsidence. The Council were, during the year under review, proceeding with a scheme for new works.

Caravan Dwellings

One site in the District has a licence for the accommodation of six residential type caravans which have been specifically provided to accommodate families who are temporarily displaced from their houses whilst mining subsidence damage is made good.

Visits to the District by itinerant caravan dwellers who are engaged in the collection of scrap metal, rags and similar waste, have increased during recent years. Several complaints were received during the year from occupiers of houses, factories, garages, warehouses and other buildings adjoining the land on which the itinerants camped with their caravans, lorries, poines and scrap materials. Their way of life makes them unwelcome visitors and steps had to be taken to persuade them to move on as soon as possible. After their departure the sites were cleared of rubbish and where possible fencing and banks restored so as to prevent further use as camping sites.

Pest Control

The work done during the year consisted mainly of dealing with small infestations of rats and mice at dwelling-houses, shops, farms, allotments, dyke banks, hedgerows, tips and sewage works. Mice infestations were all inside buildings such as houses, shops, schools and canteens, whilst rat infestations were mainly outside buildings. However some persistent rat infestation inside modern dwellinghouse property was ultimately found to arise from a defective drainage system and failure to make good cavity walls after the installation of pinework.

Assistance was again given to occupiers of premises where infestations of cockroaches, bed-bugs, ants, earwigs or woodworm had occurred. One council-owned house was found to be infested with bed-bugs. The tremendous amount of concern and upset which this one infested house caused, compared with the general acceptance of bug infestation in much

dwelling house property 30 or 40 years ago, is an indication of the degree to which infestation has been reduced. Cockroach infestation of dwellinghouse property is also decreasing. This appears to be due to the replacement of brick built washing coppers by portable boiling coppers and washing machines, and of kitchen ranges by gas or electric cookers and thus eliminating ideal harbourage for cockroaches.

Reports were made to the Council on the advisability or otherwise of permitting the keeping of pigeons on Council owned allotments and control measures recommended. The Council had previously refused to permit pigeon keeping on Council Housing Estates.

The following table gives particulars of the number of premises dealt with :

Type of premises	RATS Number of premises:			MICE Number of premises:		
	In-spected after notifi-cation	Found to be infested	Treated by L.A.	In-spected after notifi-cation	Found to be infested	Treated by L.A.
Non-Agricultural	131	129	129	16	16	16
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Routine inspect-ion	Found to be infested	Treated by L.A.	Routine inspect-ion	Found to be infested	Treated by L.A.
Non-Agricultural	3	3	3	—	—	—
Agricultural	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	134	132	132	16	16	16

Hairdressers Premises

20 hairdressers and their business premises are registered with the Council in accordance with the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. One hairdresser, whose premises had not been brought up to a satisfactory standard, terminated the business during the year.

Factories Act, 1961

Two inspections of factory premises were made during the year and the table below gives particulars of the inspections and the action taken.

There are no outworkers employed in the District.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	3	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	50	2	—	—
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' permises)	7	—	—	—
TOTAL	60	2	—	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Re-medied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective.....	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Particulars which were included in the annual report for 1967, submitted to the Minister of Labour in accordance with section 60 of the Act, are given below.

Table A—Registration and General Inspection

Class of premises (1)	Number of premises registered during the year. (2)	Total number of registered premises at end of year. (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year. (4)
Offices	3	30	1
Retail shops	9	66	4
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	3	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	—	10	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
Totals	13	109	5

Table B—Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors
to registered premises 5Table C—Analysis of persons employed in registered
premises by workplace.

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	417
Retail Shops	204
Wholesale Depts., warehouses ...	11
Catering establishments open to the public	35
Canteens	6
Fuel Storage Depots	—
Total	673
Total Males ...	299
Total Females ...	374

Table D—No exemptions were current at 31st December,
1967.

No exemptions were granted, extended, refused or
withdrawn during the year.

Table E—No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

Air Pollution

Control of Pollution from Industrial Premises

The industrial premises within the District which in total give rise to substantial air pollution are the coke oven and chemical works, colliery premises including coal preparation plant, boiler furnaces and locomotives engaged on wagon shunting, scrap metal and metal recovery works, brickworks and glassworks.

General observation of smoke emission from those premises during the year did not show any lessening of pollution, and it appears that air pollution from the scrap metal and metal recovery works is increasing.

The coke oven and chemical works, and the metal recovery works where metal is recovered by burning the insulation from scrap cable are premises which are subject to control under the Alkali etc. Works Regulation Act and the local authority's powers under the Clean Air Act, and the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1964, relating to the emission of dark smoke from industrial premises, are limited. The Council are not without powers to deal with smoke nuisances and efforts to reduce air pollution from industrial premises could well be intensified.

Smoke from Domestic Premises

Further progress was made during the year with the establishment of smoke control areas. The works required in Smoke Control Area No. 2 were completed. Warning re offences against the Order were necessary in a number of cases, particularly at two premises in the Area where repeated smoke emissions were observed. Smoke Control Order No. 3 was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government and came into operation on the 1st October, 1967. Smoke Control Area No. 3 contains 793 dwellings and 11 commercial and other premises, and covers an area of 368 acres. Mobile exhibitions of appliances burning smokeless fuels were held in the area during the year to assist householders to make a choice of appliances. The Council's programme for Smoke Control Areas drawn up in 1962, provided for establishing smoke control areas throughout the Urban District in a period of 10 years, the target date for completion being 1972. By 1967 one half of the period of time had already elapsed and the progress made within approximately 5 years is shown below.

Approximate total number of premises in the Urban District—
5,500

Number of premises in Smoke Control Areas Nos. 1, 2 and 3—
1,443

Percentage covered by Smoke Control Orders—
Premises 26%

Area of the Urban District in Acres—
2,665

Area of the District within Smoke Control Areas—
823 acres

Area—31%

The figures indicate that less than one third of the programme has been accomplished within one half of the allotted period. Some consideration might be given to ways and means of speeding up the establishment of smoke control areas during the next 5 years.

Measurement of Air Pollution

Because of repeated interference with and damage to the deposit gauge, the Council decided to discontinue the use of that apparatus for the measurement of pollution, and substitute a combined daily smoke filter and volumetric sulphur dioxide instruments for the measurement of smoke and sulphur.

The new apparatus was installed under a scheme operated by the West Riding County Council and came into operation on the 1st September, 1967.

The five lead dioxide gauges were continued in operation during the year.

The average yearly figures for sulphur dioxide pollution for the past nine years are given below :

Mgs. of SO₃ per day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch A PbO₂

Year	Sites of Lead Dioxide Gauges				
	Wath Wood	Park Lane	Sewage W'ks	Strathmore	Farfield Lane
1959	3.20	3.03	2.61	1.91	2.78
1960	3.03	2.85	2.64	1.65	2.97
1961	3.02	2.83	2.69	1.61	2.66
1962	2.92	2.84	2.35	1.51	2.79
1963	2.89	3.54	2.51	1.59	2.32
1964	2.64	3.15	2.47	1.35	2.32
1965	2.44	2.92	2.24	1.36	2.46
1966	2.25	2.35	1.97	1.55	2.17
1967	2.57	2.57	1.93	1.60	2.29

The table given above indicates that the gradual decrease of sulphur pollution which occurred from 1959 to 1966, was not maintained during 1967.

Registration of Scrap Metal Dealers

Six persons were registered as scrap metal dealers. Four places in the District were in use as scrap metal stores.

Water Supply

The public water supply for the Urban District is provided by Sheffield Corporation Waterworks. The water supplied was satisfactory in quality and adequate in quantity throughout the year. All the houses in the District have a piped supply of water from the public mains directly into the houses. In a number of instances the supply to the houses was insufficient because of deposits in the supply pipes or of inadequacy of the service pipe supplying a number of properties.

The following information has kindly been supplied by the General Manager and Engineer of the Waterworks :

1. Nature and Origin of Water Supply

Yorkshire Derwent. River derived, lime-soda softened, filtered and chlorinated.

2. Natural Fluoride Content

0.2 - 0.3 p.p.m. F.

3. Number of Samples of Water Examined

Chemical		Plumbo-Solvency		Bacteriological	
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory (lead greater than 0.05 p.p.m.)	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
52	Nil	22	2	51	1

4. Bacteriological examination of Raw and final treated water

Raw Water			Final Treated Water		
Number of samples examined	Number containing Coliform organisms	Number containing E. Coli I	Number of samples examined	Number containing Coliform organisms	Number containing E. Coli I
52	52	50	249	4	NIL

Public Swimming Baths

Samples of water from the public swimming bath were taken on 9 occasions during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, and the reports received are summarised as follows :

(a) Samples taken for Bacteriological Examination

Number of samples examined	Number containing Coliform Organisms	Number containing Bact. Coli (Type 1) in 100 ml.
18	3	3

(b) Samples Submitted for Test for Free Chlorine and pH Value

Number of samples examined	Free Chlorine Content		pH Value	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
18	10	4	9	5

The results of the examination of samples together with the conditions found at the swimming baths at the time of taking samples indicated a need for the improvement in the

treatment of the swimming bath water. Breakpoint chlorination of the water was introduced towards the end of the year and the bacteriological quality of the water was improved, but this action resulted in some bathers complaining of smarting eyes.

SECTION 'D'

HOUSING

There was still an appreciable amount of work required to clear the unfit houses in the District and the provisions of the Housing Acts relating to clearance areas and to individual unfit houses were operated during the year. Compulsory purchase orders were made in respect of 65 houses in three clearance areas. By the end of the year most of the very old houses in the District had been cleared and a new phase in the clearance of unfit houses commenced, involving dealing with some of the older houses which were erected in accordance with the requirements of such byelaws as were in operation at the time of erection.

Little progress was possible during the year with the Sandymount Road improvement area which the Council declared the previous year with a view to ensuring bathrooms, piped hot water supply systems and internal waterclosets in the tenanted houses in the Area. Some houses were inspected and the Council agreed to consider applications for loans to cover the owners' share of improvement expenditure. Owners were pressed to carry out works voluntarily, but made no progress.

Repairs to houses damaged as a result of mining subsidence, continued during the year. A great deal of this work of repair was carried out to Council owned houses. The system of operations which had gradually been evolved whereby the occupants of damaged houses were temporarily rehoused whilst the damaged houses were repaired, proved to be very satisfactory. Although the occupants were put to the trouble of moving to temporary accommodation, they were taken away from the dirt, dust, annoyance and inconvenience of the repair works, and also they were able to return to houses which had been put into a first class state of repair.

The provisions of the Public Health Acts and the West Riding County Councils (General Powers) Acts were again used in a number of instances to effect repairs to dwelling-houses.

Housing statistics are as follows :

1. No. of dwellinghouses in District ...	...	...	5,259
2. No. of houses included in above (a) Back-to-back			2
(b) Single back			Nil
3. Slum Clearance			
Estimated number of unfit houses at 31.12.67 in respect of which no representation has yet been made	...	...	390
Details of future slum clearance programmes—			
Clearance of 250 houses over period of next 5 years.			
4. Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere			
No. of houses included in Representations made during the year			
(a) In Clearance Areas	...	...	65
(b) Individual unfit houses	...	...	23

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED during the year	IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS declared under Section 42 of the Hsg. Act 1957	Unfit for human habitation	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
				Nil
		Included by reason of bad arrangement	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
				Nil
		On land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act 1957	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
				Nil
	NOT IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1) Housing Act 1957	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	33
				33
		Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	11
				11
		Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
				Nil
		Houses included in unfit-ness orders made under para 2 of the Second Schedule to the Land Compensation Act 1961	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
				Nil
	Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed		Reported as closed up to 31st December 1966 Reported as closed since 31st December 1966	Nil
				Nil
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in pursuance of closing orders or undertakings	Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Hsg. Act 1961		Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	3
				3
	Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act 1957		Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
				Nil
C. Number of Persons Displaced during year	PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18 Housing Act 1957		Number of dwellings	Nil
	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas			2
	From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas			52
	From houses to be closed			12
	From parts of buildings to be closed			Nil

D. No. of Families Displaced during year	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas			1	
	From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas			20	
	From houses to be closed			3	
	From parts of buildings to be closed			Nil	
E. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT	After informal action by local authority		by owner	Nil	
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957		(a) by owner	Nil	
			(b) by local authority	Nil	
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts			Nil	
	After modification or revocation of a clearance order under Section 24 Housing Act 1961			Nil	
	After determination of a demolition order under Section 24 Housing Act 1957			Nil	
	After determination of a closing order under Section 27 Housing Act 1957			Nil	
F. HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (other than unfit houses made fit). After formal notice under Public Health Acts				8	
G. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)	POSITION AT END OF YEAR	Retained for temporary accommoda- tion	Under Section 48	Number of houses	Nil
			Under Section 17 (2)	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
				Number of houses	Nil
			Under Section 46	Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
				Number of houses	Nil
				Number of separate dwellings contained therein	Nil
		Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 34 or 53		Number of houses	Nil
H. Purchase of Houses by Agreement	Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed or compulsory purchase orders		Number of houses	Nil	
			Number of occupants	Nil	

5. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings
- (a) Clearance Areas, etc. 21
- (b) Overcrowding Nil

6. Overcrowding

There is little, if any, serious overcrowding of dwellings in the area. It is often found however, that in the case of larger families the sleeping accommodation is not really adequate because some bedrooms are of inadequate size.

7. New Dwellings

No. of new dwellings completed during the year :

By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	20
By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	22

8. Grants for conversion or improvement of housing accommodation

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during the year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Improvements	8	25	19

9. Details of Advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses :

Loans are granted by the Council in approved cases for the purpose of acquiring, constructing or improving houses.

SECTION 'E'
SERVICES UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Slaughterhouses and Inspection of Meat

One licensed slaughterhouse was in operation during the year. The carcasses and offal of all the animals slaughtered there were inspected in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations. The Public Health Inspectors of Dearne U.D.C. and Hoyland Nether U.D.C. provided the meat inspection service during three weeks annual leave.

In addition to the inspection of carcasses and offals for the purpose of ensuring the sale of meat which is free from disease, inspections of the slaughterhouse premises and the slaughtering operations were carried out particularly with a view to ensuring hygienic conditions and practices in connection with the production of meat for human consumption. Repeated requests for an improvement in the standard of hygiene were made and reports were submitted to the Public Health Committee twice during the year.

Particulars of animals slaughtered and inspected and fresh killed meat condemned during the year ended 31st December, 1967 :

	Cattle ex- clud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	2115	311	7	9501	1	—
Number inspected	2115	311	7	9501	1	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned	—	2	1	15	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	920	171	—	782	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis etc.	43.5%	57.05	14.32	8.38%	100%	—
Tuberculosis only:—						
Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	—	—	—	—
Percentage of Number inspected, affected with tuber- culosis	—	.321	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis:—						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—

All the meat condemned as unfit for human consumption was stained with a green dye, and was then collected by an animal by-products manufacturer for removal to his premises for processing.

The approximate weight of the food condemned at the slaughterhouse was 7 tons 1 cwt.

Slaughter of Animals—Prevention of Cruelty

Licences were issued to ten persons during the year authorising them to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughterhouse. The licences require humane methods of slaughter to be practised using a captive bolt slaughtering instrument. In practice, only about 3 of the licence holders are actually engaged regularly in slaughtering operations at the local slaughterhouse.

Inspection of Other Food

Two reports were made at the office concerning the fitness of food for human consumption. One report concerned a re-labelled tin of chopped pork, and the other a bottle of milk. Investigations were made but no further action was deemed to be necessary.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned on inspection at foodshops. The food was surrendered voluntarily by the owners and was then collected by the refuse collection department and buried at the Council's refuse tip.

Articles	Number of cans, jars, bottles or packets	Weight (lbs.)
Frozen vegetables	21	10
Canned meat ...	23	262
Frozen fish ...	2	2
Pork	—	90
Mutton	—	14
Frozen chickens...	12	42
Ice Cream	90	22
Froz. Chitterlings	1	10
Frozen cake ...	2	1
Totals	151	453

Food Premises

The number of various types of food premises in the District are as follows :

Grocers and General Dealers	...	...	...	...	60
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	5
Fish friers	...	...	...	...	12
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers	...	...	...	...	14
Restaurants and cafes	...	...	...	...	3
Works canteens	...	...	...	...	4
School canteens	...	...	...	...	5
Clubs and Public Houses	...	...	...	...	23
Total					<hr/> 128 <hr/>

Food premises registered under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are :

(a) For the sale of ice cream	...	...	...	46
(b) For the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	...	...	...	13
Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations	...	...	...	3

43 visits were made to food premises during the year, for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations and of preventing the sale of unfit foodstuffs.

Hawkers of Food

23 persons are registered with the Council as hawkers of food within the Urban District and inspection of some of the vehicles used for the sale of food was carried out during the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection and Disposal

The following statement with respect to the work done in connection with refuse collection and disposal refers to the year ended 31st December, 1967. Particulars of receptacles emptied and loads of refuse removed :

Type of receptacles emptied	Number Emptied	Number of loads of refuse
Dustbins	277,805	2,072
Dry ashpits	24	19
Trade refuse bins	5,388	190
Waste paper and cardboard	—	45
Total number of loads collected ...	—	2,326

Particulars relating to the disposal of refuse :

	No. of Loads
House and trade refuse delivered at tip	2286
Refuse delivered at tip by private owners	832
Refuse delivered at tip by Engineer & Surveyor's Department	524
Refuse delivered at tip by W.R.C.C. (Highways)	16
Salvage from shops delivered at Skin Yard Depot	40
Total number of loads disposed of	3698

Estimated weight of materials disposed of at tip 6298 tons

Particulars of materials which were salvaged from refuse and sold

Materials sold	Weight			
	tons	cwts	qrs	lbs
Waste paper and cardboard	11	19	3	4
Non ferrous metals	—	7	2	0
Totals	12	7	1	4

The regular weekly collection of refuse which operated during 1966 was not maintained throughout 1967, there being some delay during March and again in November. The reasons for failure to maintain a regular weekly collection were primarily an occasional high rate of absenteeism among employees or break-down of vehicles.

The Council approved arrangements for the introduction of the paper sack system of refuse storage in lieu of metal dustbins at the dwellings in the Central Area Housing Scheme where the distances from the houses to the highway are longer than usual.

The need for ensuring the removal and disposal of worn-out motor vehicles which were obviously unlikely to be put on the road again, increased during the year. In most cases it was possible to trace the owners and persuade them to deal with the vehicles but at the end of the year one or two vehicles had not been satisfactorily disposed of. Suitable equipment for transporting motor vehicles to a place of disposal was required for this work.

A report was made to the Public Health Committee with respect to the disadvantages of refuse disposal by tipping at refuse tips and the difficulties of exercising full control over the tip and an extensive area of land on which tipping has taken place but is still not put to any particular use. Present day refuse contains large quantities of waste paper and cardboard, and articles of domestic waste such as old perambulators, washing machines, cycles, beds and other lumber, which, because of high winds or the activities of trespassers, finds its way into the streams, ditches, hedgerows and other land around the tip. Further steps were taken by the Council to obtain additional land adjoining the present tip in order to provide tipping space for a number of years ahead, and improved control of refuse will have to be operated, not only for public health reasons, but in order to safeguard the amenities of the District.

The collection of salvage declined still further during the year. There does not appear to be the incentive to exercise salvage operations, and the introduction of a stint and bonus system of refuse collection has tended to discourage salvage collection, the salvage bonus payments not being a sufficient attraction.

SECTION "F"

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious Diseases (Corrected) Age Distribution

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Cases after Correction	Under 1 yr.	1 —	2 —	3 —	4 —	5 — 9	10 — 14	15 — 24	25 — 44	45 — 64	65 and Over
Measles	142	142	9	18	23	26	20	43	—	3	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	8	8	1	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	154	154	10	19	24	27	21	49	1	3	—	—	—

Wath-upon-Dearne, 1967

TUBERCULOSIS

No. on Register at 31st December, 1967

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	38	17	55
Non-Pulmonary	6	5	11
	44	22	66

No. Removed from Register during 1967

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—
Others (cured, re-diagnosed, transfers of area, etc.)	3	2	—	—	5
	3	2	—	—	5

Additions to Register during 1967

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
New Notifications ...	1	1	—	—	2
Others (cases restored to Register, transfers, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—
	1	1	—	—	2

New Notifications

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
Age Groups :	M	F	M	F	
25—44	—	1	—	—	1
65 and over	1	—	—	—	1
	1	1	—	—	2

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